

ber, 1907 when \$500 was appropriated for the establishment of a public library and community reading room.

The city council considered several possible locations for the library, including rooms above Jeff's store, the old Turner Hall and store, Buell's Hall and upstairs rooms in the new Heber Mercantile building. After considerable discussion the council moved that the two rooms above the Mercantile Company be rented for \$10 per month. This library was later consolidated with county facilities.

By January, 1908, Mayor James W. Clyde, the city's fourth chief executive, had been elected and sworn into office. Elected to serve with him as city councilmen were John E. Moulton, four-year term and David Fisher, John W. Crook, William T. Wootton and Robert Duke, two-year terms. Joseph A. Murdock continued as recorder, with Royal J. Murdock as treasurer and Andrew Lindsay as marshal.

During Mayor Clyde's term the need for electric power was being felt in the community. Other locations in the state had obtained electricity, and many Heber residents desired the convenience and service of this new power source.

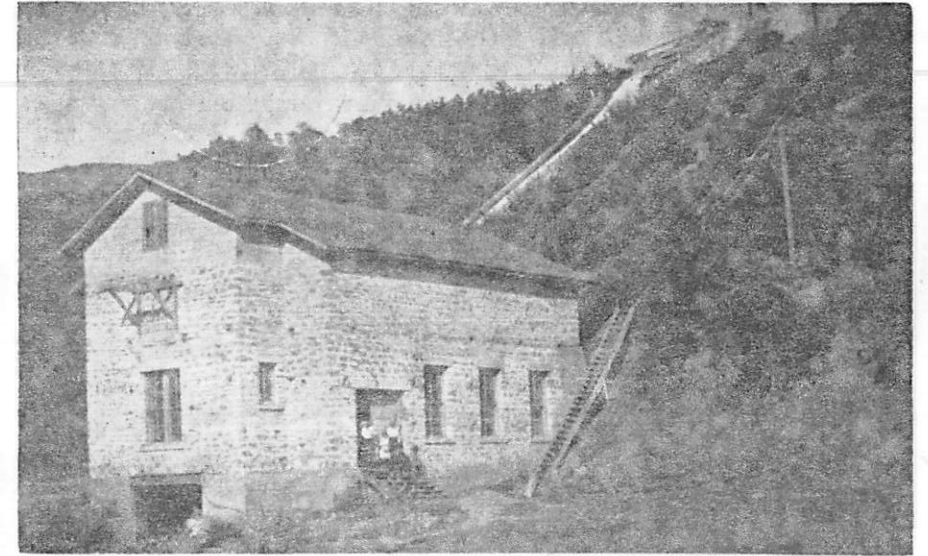
It seemed natural that the city government should take the lead in building power facilities, and on September 20, 1908 members of the Heber Commercial Club proposed to the council that the city construct a power plant on property north of Heber. They estimated that the project would cost about \$50,000.

Mayor Clyde and the council received the proposition favorably and began immediate action to select a suitable site. Three possible locations were selected, and finally ten acres owned by the Hatch family north of town were purchased for \$2,000 and the project was on its way.

At a council meeting on October 14, 1908, the communities of Midway and Charleston were asked to join in building the proposed power plant, with Midway to own one-fourth interest and Charleston one-eighth. Wallsburg was also invited to participate to the extent of its needs but they secured their power from another source. At this same meeting a bond election to finance the construction was fixed for December 29, 1908. The citizens were to be asked to approve bonding for \$32,000.

In the meantime, the council hired George A. Wootton on November 16, 1908, to be general supervisor of the plant at a salary of \$100 per month, with Mr. Wootton to furnish his own horse and buggy and feed for the horse.

The December bond election was nearly unanimous, with only eight of the 120 voters who went to the polls casting negative ballots. The new plant was assured, and the council selected the name "Heber Light and Power Plant" as the official name of the new venture. Also named was an executive committee to manage the plant. Chosen for the committee were Mayor Clyde, Councilmen Moulton and Duke of Heber, Attewall Wootton Sr. of Midway and John O. Edwards of Charleston.



The Heber Light and Power Plant erected in 1909.

Work proceeded and by March, 1909, the committee announced they were ready to install the power producing equipment. A Mr. Lund of Salt Lake City was hired on March 29, 1909 to install the equipment at a salary of \$125 per month during the time of installation. Laborers who were employed to work on the building were paid 25 cents an hour or 50 cents an hour if they furnished a team.

On May 10, 1909, E. Parley Cliff was appointed city electrician and wiring inspector to supervise the installation of wiring in homes throughout the community.

By fall of 1909 the residents of Heber, Midway and Charleston were enjoying electrical power, a factor which may have influenced many to re-elect Mayor Clyde in the November, 1909 election. On November 15, 1909, the council passed a resolution that any resident desiring a street light in front of his home could install the light and receive free electric power from the city.

On February 10, 1910, the executive committee of the plant reported that the total cost of constructing and equipping the plant was \$66,789.66. Heber was granted three-fourths ownership, with Midway and Charleston owning one-eighth shares each.

The plant served the communities and their entire needs adequately until 1946 when the Heber City Council and town boards of Midway and Charleston met to discuss an additional hydroelectric plant on Snake Creek. Joseph Hylton was serving as mayor at the time. The project was approved and work was completed early in September, 1949, at a cost of \$161,387.00. Lorenzo A. Wootton and Hugo Price directed the

construction and engineering work, and Charles Bonner was the first plant operator. Mr. Bonner served at the plant until 1960 when Glen Horrocks succeeded him.

Through the years the Heber Light and Power plant has been a very successful venture, in spite of outside commercial competition. Total assets in 1958 were in excess of \$500,000.

When Mayor Clyde began his second term in 1910 he had councilmen John E. Moulton, finishing a four-year term, David Fisher, Robert Duke, Richard Jones and J. W. Crook, two-year councilmen; Joseph A. Murdock, recorder and J. R. Price, treasurer.

Popularity continued with Mayor Clyde in the November, 1911 election, and he was re-elected for an unprecedented third term. John H. Hicken was elected as four-year councilman and John E. Moulton, Joseph A. Rasband, E. J. Duke and David Fisher won two-year council posts. Joseph A. Murdock continued as recorder with Lucinda Buys as treasurer and Fred L. Clegg as justice of the peace.

With the coming of Spring in 1913 Mayor Clyde and the council proposed that sidewalks between 4th North and 4th South Streets and along Center Street be paved. They also took steps to grade and gravel two blocks of roadway on Main Street during the summer.

John E. Moulton, who had served several previous terms on the council, was elected mayor in the November, 1913 election. Serving with him were John H. Hicken, hold-over councilman, Joseph A. Rasband, John H. Murdock and William Coleman, two-year councilmen; Joseph A. Murdock, recorder and Lucinda Buys, treasurer.

The Spring of 1914 brought a petition before the council signed by members of the Parents' Class in the Heber Third Ward requesting that a time be set apart as "Gravel Day." The Council apparently felt the need for such a project because it was moved and carried that three such days be set apart to give citizens an ample opportunity to bring gravel to their areas without getting in each other's way.

David A. Broadbent and Lavina Murdock also represented the same class of the other two Heber wards in presenting suggestions for the betterment and beautification of the city cemetery.

On February 3, 1915, the community was saddened by the death of Mayor Moulton. William Coleman was appointed acting head of the council and worked with merchants in the community to close their places of business as a tribute to the mayor on the day of the funeral services.

The council met on March 6, 1915 to consider candidates to replace the late Mayor Moulton, and after considerable discussion nominated Edward D. Clyde who was selected by unanimous vote.

An entry from the council meeting minutes of March 27, 1915, is indicative of the changing times. Originally the city had placed electric utility poles in the center of city streets. Now they had been petitioned by members of the Automobile Club to move the poles to the sides of the

streets as a safety precaution. E. J. Duke and E. Parley Cliff were appointed to meet with club members to discuss the matter. It was some two years and several accidents later, however, before the poles were finally moved.

One of Heber City's leading physicians, Dr. H. Ray Hatch, became the community's mayor in the election of 1915. Chosen to serve with Dr. Hatch on the city council were G. Frank Ryan, four-year councilman; E. J. Duke, Isaac Jacobs, George M. Jorgensen and Parley A. Murdock. Later, Mr. Jorgensen moved from the city and John A. Anderson was appointed in May of 1916 to fill the vacancy. J. E. McMullin was elected recorder and Alfred Sharp was treasurer.

John A. Fortie became mayor in 1918 after winning the election the previous Fall. George Smith, Joseph A. Murdock, J. Fred Giles and Abe Turner comprised the city council, while Sylvan Rasband was treasurer and J. E. McMullin the recorder.

Taking office as mayor in 1920 was E. J. Duke. John H. Miller was four-year councilman with Moroni Moulton, George Smith, J. W. Mahoney and Andrew Murdock two-year councilmen. Douglas Giles was recorder and Emer Murdock, treasurer.

E. J. Duke again served as mayor during 1922 and 1923 with J. W. Giles, Heber G. Crook, L. D. Greenwood and J. Claud Hicken as members of the council. J. E. McMullin was recorder and Elmer Strong, treasurer.

In the election of 1923 J. E. McMullin won the mayoralty race, fulfilling a long time dream. While still a young man he had developed a desire to some day lead the affairs of the city.

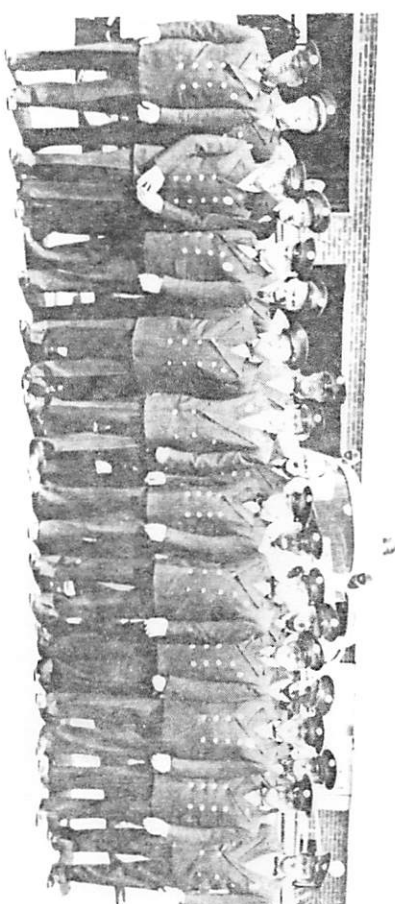
"When in my early teens," he wrote, "and attending Central School, I had a deep desire to become Mayor of Heber City someday. I was so impressed with the idea I even chose my councilmen."

When he actually became mayor in 1924, two of his councilmen were among those he had previously considered. They were Jesse R. Nelson and J. W. Giles. Other councilmen were John H. Miller, Albert Dickson and T. Henry Moulton. J. Sylvan Rasband was recorder and Elmer Strong, treasurer.

During his first term, Mayor McMullin spearheaded the drive to organize the Heber Volunteer Fire Department. The area's first motorized fire engine was purchased in 1924 and "initiated" at a fire on Sept. 17, 1925, when hay, grain and straw belonging to Thomas, Erwin and Don Rasband began to burn in a field on the Charleston Road. The fire started from a spark from a threshing machine.

On Sept. 21, 1925 the city council passed an ordinance creating the official fire department and providing for fire inspection. The council also hired John Barnes at \$15 a quarter to sound the fire siren each morning at 7 a.m. as a time regulator.

The first members of the fire department included Frank W. Hardy,



Members of the Heber Valley Fire Department in 1958 included the following: From left to right, Arvel M. McAfee, Frank Hardy, Arch Buys, Douglas Smith, Mont Giles, Ray Wright, William Turnbow, Harvey Bronson, Don Smith, Verl Wright, Earl Smith, Hyllon Burch, Neff Thomas, Neil Montgomery, Rolland Carlile, Lynn McKnight, Forrest Dayton, Richard Jones, Owen Buell and Glen Jensen.

William Horner, Abram Hatch Jr., William Murri, Rudolph McKnight, Francis Moulton, Earl Smith, Virgil Fraughton, A. D. Buys, Earl Clyde, Joseph Hyllon and Mont Giles, all on a volunteer basis. Others who joined soon after the organization was formed were Lee Holdaway, Forrest Dayton, Owen Buell, Joseph Olpin, Ralph Giles, Lorenzo Wootton, Walter O'Toole and Carl Duke. Mr. Hardy was appointed chief with Mr. Horner assistant chief. Mr. Hatch, captain and Mr. Murri secretary. Four hydrants were installed on main street and 1,000 feet of fire hose was purchased on two two-wheeled trailers. One trailer was kept at the Pikes Peak Garage and the other at Moulton Garage.

By 1926 the department had grown to 16 members and the group had joined the Utah State Firemen's Association.

The second fire truck, a 500 gallon Maack pumper was purchased in 1935 as a cooperative venture between Heber City, Midway, Charleston and the county commission. The department's name was changed to the Heber Valley Volunteer Fire Department, and began responding to fires anywhere in the valley.

Mr. Hardy served as chief for 13 years and was succeeded by Lee Holdaway in 1937. Earl H. Smith succeeded Mr. Holdaway, and then in 1946 Mr. Hardy again became chief and served until 1959 when Neff Thomas was appointed. Assistant chiefs have included William Horner, Forrest Dayton, A. D. Buys, Mont Giles and Arvil McAfee.

Firemen who have received their 25 year pins from the State Firemen's Association include Owen F. Buell, Earl H. Smith, Mont Giles, A. D. Buys, Forrest Dayton and Frank Hardy. At the 1961 state convention held in St. George, Mr. Hardy was presented a 50-year pin for service to the Utah association. Earl H. Smith is also serving his third five-year term as a trustee of the state group.

During recent years the department has moved into a new fire station and has added new trucks and many pieces of modern fire fighting equipment. Membership is kept at 20, all of whom are on call 24 hours a day and work strictly on a volunteer basis to protect property in the county against fires. Because of their work the valley's fire insurance rates have been very favorable.

Some firemen who have served in recent years include Verl Wright, William Turnbow, Neil Montgomery, Douglas Smith, Lynn McKnight, Lynn Bonner, Rolland Carlile, Bill Jaspersen, Ray Wright, Hylton Burch, Don Smith, Jay Giles, Harvey Bronson, Glen Jensen, Ralph Stevens, Marvis Clyde, Neil Bethers, Art Mair, Paul Probst, LaRen Provost, Ray Farrell, Richard Jones, and Clyde Broadbent.

Secretaries of the department have included Forrest Dayton, Owen Buell, Douglas Smith and Clyde Montgomery.

A ladies auxiliary was organized in 1949 with Mary Hardy as president. She was also State Auxiliary president. Other presidents have been Thelma Wootton, La Von Burch and Dove McAfee who also have been state presidents. Lizzie Buell served for 10 years and Lois Wright, both have been auxiliary secretaries. May Smith was State Auxiliary secretary for two years.

The first fire alarm was the bell in the stake house tower, but in recent years a siren has been constructed with connections to enable the telephone operator to sound the alarm.

In addition to his work with the fire department, Mayor McMullin completed successful road and sidewalk projects, improved the city water system and strengthened the Heber Light and Power Plant. While many interests were pressing the city to sell the "white elephant power plant," Mayor McMullin put the issue to the people in a special election and won a majority vote of the people to continue city operation of the facility.

When Mayor McMullin was re-elected in 1926 he had as councilmen Albert Dickson, Henry Moulton, Sumner Hatch and Frederick Crook. Sylvan Rasband and Elmer Strong continued as recorder and treasurer, respectively.

Mayor McMullin directed one of the valley's large celebrations in August of 1927 when the city played host to the Sixth Annual State Encampment of Indian War Veterans. The encampment and concurrent homecoming celebration continued for four days and included two parades, band concerts, dances by Ute Indians, talent shows, ball games, rodeos, carnival treats and community dances. Large barbecue pits dug

on the court house grounds for the 1924 celebration were used again to cook several beef and lambs and provide free sandwiches to everyone. J. W. Giles and Wesley Duke were in charge of the barbecue.

H. Clay Cummings, one of Heber's more popular mayors, was elected to office in 1928, and was the first mayor to be elected for four consecutive terms. Councilmen who were elected with him in the 1928 election included Sumner Hatch, Ralph F. Nilsson, Frederick Crook and Daniel McMillan. Velma Crook Buys was recorder and Elmer Strong continued as treasurer.

A successful cattleman, Mayor Cummings was also prominent in Church leadership as well as his civic duties. He was president of the Wasatch Stake for nearly 22 years, part of which time he also served as the mayor and later as a county commissioner.

His efforts as mayor included organization of the electric utility as the Heber Light and Power Company, paving main street, building the city's "White Way," and strengthening the fire department through the purchase of a new truck.

City officials who served with Mayor Cummings in his various terms included the following:

1930-31: J. W. Giles, Harold Stevens, Labon Hylton and Sylvan Smith, councilmen; Velma Buys, recorder and Clarence Olson, treasurer.

1932-33: Harold Stevens, Joseph Olpin, W. D. Ely, Daniel McMillan, councilmen; Clarence Olson, recorder; Effie Murdock, treasurer; Ernest Hicken, marshal and George Stanley, city attorney.

1934-35: Ralph Giles, Douglas Giles, Andrew Lindsay, Frank Epperson, councilmen; Clarence Olson, recorder; Thomas Tadd, marshal from daylight until 4 p.m.; Leonard Giles, marshal from 4 p.m. to midnight and Delbert Watson, marshal from midnight until daylight. (Marshal Tadd received \$87.50 per month, while Messers. Giles and Watson received \$55 per month.)

Another prominent cattleman became Heber's Mayor in the 1935 election when Mayor Cummings decided to run for the county commission. Livingston Clegg Montgomery, known as "L.C." won the election and took office in January of 1936.

Councilmen elected with Mayor Montgomery were Harold Stevens, Nephi Moulton, Douglas Giles, Andrew A. Lindsay and Owen F. Buell. Effie Murdock was treasurer with Leonard Giles as city marshal. City sexton and poundkeeper was William H. Bond.

Mayor Montgomery, an active Democrat, took office in the depression recovery days of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's administration, and implemented many work programs in Heber. Many city sidewalks were paved under the Works Progress Administration, with the government paying for labor and property owners paying for materials. Ground to build a sewer was purchased and the city waterworks was improved with Public Works Administration funds.

Harold Stevens, formerly a city councilman, was elected to serve as mayor beginning in 1938 and completed two terms, serving through 1941. City councilmen during the first term included Athel B. Fitzgerald, Owen F. Buell, Nephi Moulton, Andrew A. Lindsay and Douglas Giles. Officers of the city during Mayor Stevens' second term of 1940-41, were Nephi Moulton, Owen F. Buell, Charles C. Bronson and Douglas Giles, councilmen and Isabell A. Lewis, treasurer.

Mayor Stevens directed the installation of sewer lines in the north part of Heber, purchased an attractive two-acre addition to the cemetery, installed water lines at the cemetery, built a grandstand at the city park, constructed a baseball diamond, worked on main street improvements, and also purchased the balance of Broadhead Spring for culinary purposes.

In November, 1941, Ralph Giles won the mayoralty election, and by the time he took office in 1942 the nation had been plunged into World War II. Materials became very scarce and manpower left at home was even more scarce.

Councilmen elected to serve during Mayor Giles' first term were Fred G. Carlile, Allen Curry, John A. Fortie, Walter Harrison and Joseph Hylton. Those serving during the second term of 1944-45 were Walter Harrison, Joseph Hylton and Allen Curry. Glen S. Hatch was city attorney and Venice H. Watson was treasurer.

Faced with wartime shortages, Mayor Giles and the council were able to do only limited public works projects. Most of Heber's roads were gravel coated, and the water system at the cemetery was enlarged. In addition, the city's culinary water system was improved and pressure boosting pumps were added. Also, a new water main was trenched and installed from Broadhead Spring to the Mill Street storage tank at a cost of \$20,000.

Because only a few work projects could be carried out, Mayor Giles created a savings fund for the city. From power plant revenues the city purchased a \$500 government savings bond each month for many months. From other city revenues Mayor Giles purchased 50 \$1,000 government bonds. At the end of his second term Mayor Giles was able to turn over to his successor savings of more than \$100,000 to be used on needed city projects when materials and labor became available.

Joseph Hylton became mayor in 1946, and had as city officers Allen Curry, Fred G. Carlile, Joseph Olpin, Harold H. Smith and Walter Harrison, councilmen; Venice H. Watson, treasurer; Everett Murdock and E. Warren Jones, city marshals.

During his administration, Mayor Hylton began plans for a new power plant in Snake Creek Canyon. Equipment for the plant was ordered and the construction work started while he was mayor. Plans were also approved for the city airport and the joint City-County Memorial Building. Zoning ordinances for the city were also effected by Mayor Hylton.

Maron Rich Hiatt was Heber's next mayor, taking office in 1948. He successfully completed the city airport, the community Memorial Building and the new Snake Creek power plant.

Councilmen serving with Mayor Hiatt were Fred Carlile, Sherman Giles, Don Hicken and Raymond Jiacoletti.

The community building, a \$40,000 structure, houses the fire department on the lower floor, and included offices for the city government and the Heber Light and Power Company. The upper floor, which has a separate outside entrance, has a large assembly room with adjoining kitchen and lounge facilities. Second floor rooms are used by civic and community groups including the Boy Scouts of America, the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mayor Hiatt also directed the hard surfacing of roads through the cemetery and added to the beautification of the cemetery site.

Heber's most popular mayor in terms of years of service is its present chief executive, Raymond N. Jiacoletti. Elected in 1949, he has served continuously since that time.

At the completion of Mayor Jiacoletti's first term it was decided by the city council that the offices of mayor and councilmen would be four year positions, and that the mayor and two of the councilmen would be elected in 1952 for four years, with the other three council posts to be expanded to four years in the 1954 elections.

City officials who have served with Mayor Jiacoletti have included the following:

1950-51: Fred Carlile, Sherman Giles, Merrill J. Murdock, Rex Whiting and LaMar Watkins, councilmen; Don Hicken, city recorder and Mary L. Duke, treasurer.

1952-53: Fred Carlile, Andrew Mohr, Merrill Murdock, LaMar Watkins and Sherman Giles, councilmen; Rulon Carlile, recorder.

1954-55: Ray Berg, Merrill Murdock, Sherman Giles, LaMar Watkins and Andrew Mohr, councilmen.

1956-57: Sherman Giles, Harry McMillan, Axel Holmes, Allen Curry and Ray Berg, councilmen. Merrill Murdock was later appointed to fill a vacancy when Mr. Curry moved to Provo.

1958-59: Ray Berg, Merrill Murdock, Tom Carlile, Harry McMillan and Axel Holmes, councilmen. Later Mr. Holmes moved to California and Walter Montgomery was appointed to fill the vacancy.

1960-61: Ray Berg, Guy McDonald, Merrill Murdock, Tom Carlile and ElRoy Van Wagoner, councilmen.

One of Mayor Jiacoletti's first projects as mayor was to institute a city-wide garbage collection service. He also reclassified the city business license structure, revised the city accounting and auditing system and brought in a group insurance and retirement program for city employees.

In 1951 he organized the first Heber City Police Department and

appointed Roy D. Moulton as the first chief of police. The force included four policemen in addition to the chief, and with a radio equipped car they provided 24-hour protection. Lowell Thacker succeeded Mr. Moulton as chief, but held office only a short time before appointment of the present chief, Ferris Clegg.

Mayor Jaicoletti also expanded the city's water storage system, which was first constructed in 1905 under the direction of Mayor Joseph A. Rasband. The system was expanded to 1.5 million gallons of storage in 1952 and a chlorination purification plant was built to insure a pure supply of water for the community.

By 1953 Mayor Jaicoletti had begun a complete installation of sewage disposal lines in the city and the construction of a full treatment plant at a cost of \$325,000. Heber was the second of Utah's third class cities to install such a system.

Because the streets were almost completely torn up with the construction of the new sewer system the mayor began a complete resurfacing program and by 1955 the more than 21 miles of city streets had been resurfaced.

The city ball park was lighted in 1953 to accommodate night events, and in that year a new pumper was also purchased for the city fire department along with a portable first aid unit including two resuscitators.

The Wasatch County Youth Coordinating Council was established in 1953 through the cooperation of Ferrin Van Wagoner, superintendent of county schools. Then in 1954 the Little League Baseball Diamond was constructed with a complete water system for the grass.

Curb and guttering was extended along Main Street to the city limits on the south and to Sixth North, as well as along west First South.

Another pumper fire engine was purchased in 1955 at a cost of \$25,393.00, making the Heber valley department one of the best fire fighting units in the state.

Many other improvements have been made by Mayor Jaicoletti to add to the beauty of the city and to facilitate the services of city government to the people of the community.

Still another feature of governmental service in the community has been the post office. John W. Witt, who operated a small store in the northwest part of Heber, was the community's first postmaster, though he was never officially commissioned by the government. He would receive letters from Provo and Salt Lake, and hold them in his store until patrons called for them.

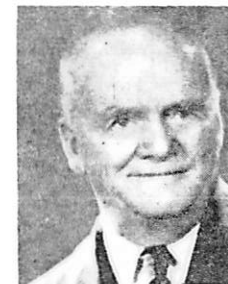
Organized mail service from the "outside world" was begun in 1862 when Isaac O. Wall began carrying mail on horseback during the summer months. No service was provided during the winter. In Spring months when high water in Provo River made it impossible for horses to cross, Mr. Wall extended a cable from trees on either side of the river and transferred mail pouches with the rider from Provo.



Adolphus R. Duke,
Center - Daniels mail
carrier for 34 years.

The first official postmaster, John Gallagher, was appointed in 1870 and served faithfully for several years. Helping carry the mail around 1870 were Joseph Stacey Murdock, who had a contract to haul mail from Provo to Echo by way of Heber and Kamas twice a week, winter and summer. Mose Cluff also carried mail for some time.

Succeeding Mr. Gallagher as Heber postmaster was Henry McMullin, Sr., who operated the post office in a room of his hotel where Ashton's Store now stands. The next postmaster was John Duncan, who was succeeded by Richard Bridge. Stage coach operations were begun about this time, and mail service was facilitated by daily stage runs



Lawrence B. Duke,
rural route mail car-
rier for over 30 years.

to Park City. Joseph S. Murdock and his sons; E. J. Duke, John H. Luke and A. C. Hatch operated some of the lines.

Among the fine inspiring traditions in this country of ours is the thrilling slogan: "The mail must go through." It may have been born during the exciting days of the pony express when fearless men risked their lives each day and night. Wherever or however it was born, certainly no finer chapter in the annals of U.S. mail history can be found than that recorded in the almost lifelong service of our fellow townsman, Elisha J. Duke, known and respected throughout the state as "Lishe."

Over fifty years ago a boy in his teens tightened the lines across the back of a freight team and made his first trip from Heber to Park City. James A. Garfield was president then. There wasn't even a telephone connecting Wasatch county which then extended eastward to the Colorado line, with the outside world. What were then called roads would be now termed cow trails. But from that day that same youth now seventy-six years young, has almost daily traveled this route. Thirty-seven years ago President McKinley designated him official mail carrier between Heber and Park City. Of course, that brought better equipment consisting of a string of horses, better adapted to speed and behind them "Lishe" mounted the then famous "white top" mountain road wagon leaving daily on the hour with its load of mail and passengers bound for Park City. With the coming of the railroad, progress seemed to dictate that the mail be brought in by the more modern method of rail delivery. But when it became apparent that mail out of Salt Lake City required a couple of days to reach here, it began to look as if the old method was best after all. Many old-timers still recall the expressions of sympathy that went out to "Lishe" as they watched his caravan of teams pull up legweary and mud-covered to discharge their stacked-up cargo of mail and post that had accumulated because of the always inevitable "snow-slide in Provo Canyon" which except for his faithful adherence to duty would have cut this valley off from communication for weeks at a time. The irony of the situation can be better understood when it is known that for this re-routed mail and post he got little additional pay. Perhaps the most grueling experience in his long career came in February, 1917 when five teams and fifteen men over a period of three days battled to hold aloft that banner—"the mail must go through." Many a winter night new kerosene was added to the family lamp to wait and see if "Lishe" Duke had got in with the mail.

Ripley might well observe that this dependable servant of Uncle Sam and the people of his capacity as mail carrier has traveled each season more miles than is necessary to encircle the globe; he got the mail through if he had to do it on snowshoes or transfer from sleigh to wagon; he has pounded down to their last rattle fourteen model T Fords to say nothing of diverse makes of other cars which have gone to the scrap heap under this relentless grilling; he has never had an accident! never had a vacation; and today at seventy-six you set your clock with the time of his departure or arrival. Maybe the fine mail service we enjoy today per-

mitting a letter to be written, mailed, answered and returned from Salt Lake City in less than 24 hours can be chalked up in part to the credit of "Lishe" Duke who will be gratefully remembered by the people of this county as the man who saw that "the mail must go through."

When the railroad came to Heber in 1899 the Denver & Rio Grande received the mail contract on a daily basis. Fred Hayes was postmaster for a short time and then was followed by John A. Smith who served until March 1, 1915. Dan McMillan was appointed next and served until November 1, 1920. Guy Duke, a veteran of World War I was then appointed and served until December of 1922 when Jay Jensen was appointed. Maranda Smith took office as postmistress on December 18, 1923 and served until February 19, 1936, when the present postmaster, Heber M. Rasband, took office.

Star route carriers during the years have been E. J. Duke who served for more than 40 years, Elijah Davis, John Wall, Willard Davis, Ben Murdock, Jay Cummings and Stacey Wright. Rural carriers who served for more than 30 years each included Lawrence B. Duke, Adolphia R. Duke, and Max Lee.

City postal delivery was established in Heber November 1, 1946, and carriers appointed at that time were Jay O. Johnson, Ray Wright, Bert Lindsay and Garth Rasband.

Another important governmental function in Heber, though it began at first as a private need, is operation of the Heber City Cemetery.

When the east part of the townsite was surveyed in 1859 an area near the foothills in the north-east part of the valley was set aside for burial plots. During that same year an infant daughter of James and Sariah Cook died and was the first person to be buried in the area. Later that year, John Carlile was injured while crossing Provo River and died in September. He became the first adult to be buried in the cemetery.

Busy pioneer settlers had little time and even less money to maintain and beautify the graveyard as it was then called, and so it was just used as needed. Sagebrush and weeds usually covered the area during the summer, and snows and frozen ground presented another problem during winter months.

As more deaths occurred the city government took more active control over the cemetery operation and began a regular program of upkeep. The small section originally set aside for the cemetery soon became inadequate, and John Duke and his wife, Martha, heeding the problem, deeded to the city a large tract of land adjoining the cemetery. In 1940 still another tract, south of the cemetery, was purchased by the city to add to the area of the cemetery. These burial lots were to have perpetual care.

In recent years the city has installed water lines throughout the cemetery to insure green grass and have hard-surfaced the roads making travel within the cemetery much easier. These improvements have also spurred individuals on to beautification of individual plots. Beds of flowers have

also been planted in the area by garden clubs. Today the cemetery is a beautiful spot below the foothills, commanding an impressive view of the valley and providing a feeling of security and comfort even in times of sorrow.

Through the years, the mayors and city officials of Heber have conscientiously looked to the needs of the next generation rather than their own needs at the next election. They have not sacrificed their principles for political expediency, but have stood for, fought for and lived for what is right. Herein lies the success of the city and this is the solidarity upon which the community looks to future growth.

CHAPTER TWELVE

Beauty Is Truth

"When we build, let us think that we build forever," John Ruskin has written. "Let it not be for present delight nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and wrought substance of them 'See! This our Fathers did for us.'"

Pioneers of the Wasatch built in such a manner. They had to be concerned for the present, for their lives were at stake. Food for each meal and shelter from the elements were ever-present, demanding problems. But as they built for themselves, the early Heber settlers wisely laid the foundation of a cultural community that is still blessing its residents today.

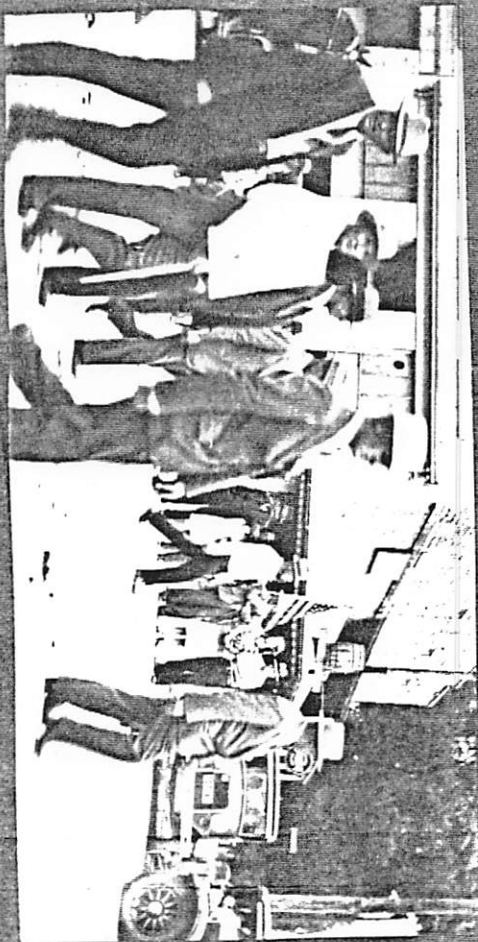
The heritage of culture willed to its descendants by the first generation in Provo Valley was filled with music and drama. The community was only one winter old when a dramatic company was formed and delighted Heber residents with the theatre arts. Even though musical instruments were scarce, choirs were formed and singing groups met at Church and in homes to blend their voices, sometimes with, but most often without musical accompaniment.

Cultural events were not chance events in the new, growing community, but were a real, vital part of the life of the entire populace. Dramatic productions were attended by everyone, and those who performed were special idols of the people. This community acceptance of the arts set the pattern for future years, and cultural events, whether by private groups, Church-sponsored or in the schools have had the support of everyone.

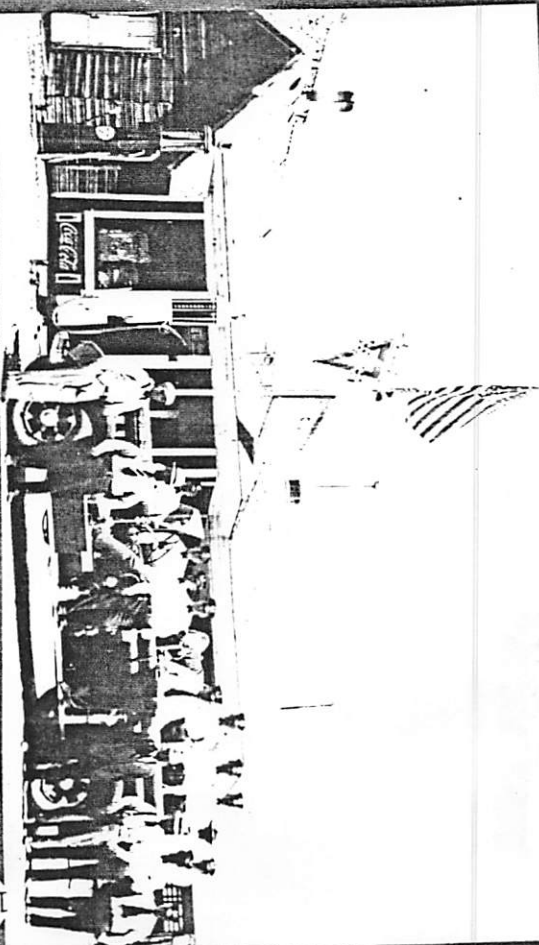
The first group formed for dramatic activities in the valley was the Heber Dramatic Association, organized in 1861 with Elisha Averett Sr., elected president, James Duke, vice president and John Crook, secretary.

This ambitious group was allowed by Church officials to use the log meeting house for dramatic productions. Scenery consisted only of home-made quilts and sheets hung as backdrops in the small log building. Script material was scarce, but the performers turned to Church publications and selected for their first play "Priestcraft in Danger," taken from an issue of the "Millennial Star."

Several other productions during the winter of 1861 were so well received that the association determined in the Spring of 1862 to erect a



July 4, 1930 -- Heber City Parade
Mayor H. Clay Cummings (center)



New Fire Truck for Heber City 1933
Mayor H. Clay Cummings
(standing by wind shield)



July 4, 1930 -- Heber City Parade
Mayor H. Clay Cummings (center)



New Fire Truck for Heber City 1933
Mayor H. Clay Cummings
(standing by wind shield)

194

PEDIGREE CHART

DATE _____

NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____

NO. 1 ON THIS CHART IS
THE SAME PERSON AS NO. _____

ON CHART NO. _____

1

BORN _____

WHERE _____

WHEN MARRIED _____

DIED _____

WHERE _____

NAME OF HUSBAND OR WIFE _____

GIVE HERE NAME OF RECORD OR
BOOK WHERE THIS INFORMATION
WAS OBTAINED. REFER TO NAMES
BY NUMBER.

2 *Hugh CLOTWORTHY*

2

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